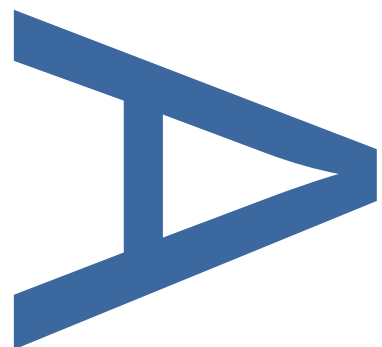
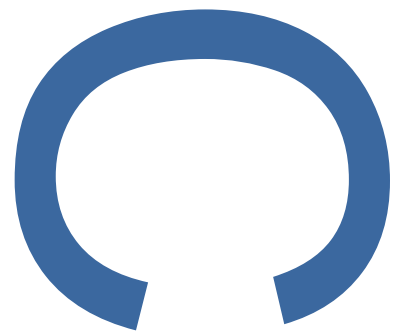


**22-25 LOWER MARSH, LONDON
BOROUGH OF LAMBETH SE1 7RG:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

SITE CODE: LRM18

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF LAMBETH**

JANUARY 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

SITE CODE: LRM18

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 31101 79668

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: MSTAY LONDON HOTEL GROUP

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at 22-25 Lower Marsh, London Borough of Lambeth, SE1 7RG (TQ 31101 79668, Figure 1) between 15th and 18th January 2018. Three hand dug trenches were carried out inside the standing buildings. The trenches were carried out at the rear of the buildings, away from the cellars located along the frontage of Lower Marsh.
- 1.2 The evaluation established that the natural ground was likely to have been raised in the later post-medieval period. Some evidence for the former marsh and natural gravel was found in a sondage.
- 1.3 Cut into the ground raising layers were features associated with the use of the buildings shown on the historic maps from the 18th and 19th century. These features included wells, culverts and walls.
- 1.4 No evidence for archaeological features predating the later post-medieval period was found the site, although access to the lower layers was restricted by site constraints.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation at 22- 25 Lower Marsh, London Borough of Lambeth, SE1 7RG (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by MStay London Hotel Group and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology between 15th and 18th January 2018.
- 2.2 The site was centred on National Grid Reference TQ 31101 73668 (Figure 2).
- 2.3 The local topography, including that immediately around the site, was generally flat. The height of the site varied from 4.30m OD on the west side of the site to 3.42m OD on the east side.
- 2.4 The site lay to the south of Lower Marsh and formed an irregular-shaped piece of land currently occupied by 22-25 Lower Marsh, which comprised a series of 3-4 storey buildings. Some of the facade of the buildings was to be retained in the proposed development. The site was bounded by housing and a yard to the south and east, Grindal Street to the west and Lower Marsh to the north.
- 2.5 The evaluation was carried out within properties 23, 24, and 25 Lower Marsh, all of which had partial basements to the front (north-west) of the properties. No investigation took place in 22 Lower Marsh as this had been deeply basemented throughout in the late 20th century. The trenches were located to the rear of each of these properties where no previous deep intrusions were known to have affected the potential for archaeological survival.
- 2.6 As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017), the objectives of the evaluation were to determine the natural topography of the site, the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site and the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 2.7 The site was project managed by Helen Hawkins, of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and was supervised by Tom Brook, also of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Joanna Taylor of Historic England monitored proceedings on behalf of the London Borough of Lambeth.
- 2.8 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the unique site code LRM18.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The London Borough of Lambeth adopted policies concerning the preservation of archaeological remains into its Local Plan, adopted in 2015. The Plan contains the following policies which relate to the historic environment:

Policy Q18 Historic Environment Strategy

In order to ensure that heritage assets continue to play a key role in the quality of Lambeth's environment, the council will prepare an Historic Environment Strategy, which will assist developers and other interested parties in understanding the justifications behind its approach to development management policies Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23, Q24, Q25 and Q26 and the wider local issues relating to the historic environment.

Policy Q23 Undesignated heritage assets: local heritage list

a) The council will maintain a list of undesignated heritage assets which it considers to be of local (or greater) significance. It will be known as the 'local heritage list'. It will include:

- (i) archaeology (archaeological priority areas);
- (ii) buildings and structures (local list); and (iii) designed spaces and landscapes (local landscape register).

(b) The objectives of maintaining the local heritage list are to:

- (i) raise awareness of these assets and foster a greater appreciation of them;
- (ii) sustain or enhance their significance; and
- (iii) protect their settings.

(c) The council will:

- (i) resist the destruction of assets on the local heritage list and expect applicants to retain, preserve, protect, safeguard and where desirable enhance them when developing proposals that affect them;
- (ii) require proper investigation and recording of archaeological remains and publication and archiving of results to advance understanding.

- 3.2 The site lies within the Lambeth Waterfront archaeological priority area as defined in the Local Plan.

- 3.3 A planning application for the redevelopment of the site into a hotel has been approved. An archaeological condition was attached to the planning permission:

25 Archaeology

A Prior to excavation commencing secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing and a report on that evaluation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing

B Prior to excavation commencing secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation

C shall implement a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation

D Prior to first occupation. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin. Further detail is provided by British Geological Survey Sheet 270 (South London 1998) which shows the study site to lie within the alluvial floodplain deposits of the River Thames.
- 4.2 The majority of the site was approximately level at around 4.3m OD (street level also being 4.30m OD). However, the eastern portion of the site, 25 Lower Marsh, had a reduced ground level of 3.42m OD.
- 4.3 The area of the site was located in a former marsh which was in existence from at least the Mesolithic period until the late 18th century. The marsh was characterised by a series of low islands or eyots dissected by braided channels leading to the River Thames. The ground level had been built up and consolidated and therefore the original topography has been lost.
- 4.4 The current banks of the River Thames lie approximately 550m north-west of the study site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following archaeological and historical background is taken from the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017).
- 5.2 No Palaeolithic material is recorded within the study area. A large body of Mesolithic material is recorded from within the study area. Excavations at Addington Street c. 200m to the west of the study site, identified a Mesolithic occupation site. The occupation site comprised a substantial assemblage of worked and burnt flint recovered from a raised gravel bank or eyot and an ill-defined possible feature of the same date. A further excavation at 29 Addington Street identified a number of eroded pits, which contained an assemblage of flint and animal bone that dated from the early Mesolithic to the late Neolithic.
- 5.3 Mesolithic flints have also been recovered from two pits c. 400m to the south west of the study site, from within Lambeth Palace Gardens on another known raised bank. A further pit was identified in Lambeth Palace Kitchen Gardens, containing abraded pottery and worked flint, although this material may be of a later prehistoric date.
- 5.4 The River Thames floodplain would have been an ideal resource for hunter-gatherer communities during the early prehistoric period and there is evidence of early prehistoric activity on gravel islands (eyots). A raised gravel island is recorded at Lambeth Marsh, if it extends into the study site then the potential for evidence of Mesolithic activity is considered to be moderate with isolated and unstratified finds more likely to be represented.
- 5.5 An excavation at Lower Marsh, c. 100m to the south-west of the study site recovered an assemblage of Neolithic pottery and flint from unstratified contexts.
- 5.6 Excavations at 29 Addington Street c200m west of the study site recorded a large assemblage of flint tools and waste flints from alluvial floodplain deposits.
- 5.7 Excavations carried out at 126-164 Westminster Bridge Road c150m south-west of the study site recovered a Neolithic flint arrowhead. Prehistoric material comprising of flint and pottery, was recovered from waterlain sand from the site at 126-164 Westminster Bridge Road. Residual prehistoric flints were also recovered at 126-157 Westminster Bridge Road from within Roman pits.
- 5.8 A further prehistoric flint assemblage was found at Waterloo Site F, c. 300m to the south-west of the study site and at Waterloo Site E along Upper Marsh on an area of high natural sand (3.3m OD) c. 250m to the south-west of the study site. Prehistoric activity was also recorded during excavations on a high sand island at Finck Street approximately 200m south-west of the study site.
- 5.9 A prehistoric ditch and trackway were found during investigations at 99-101 Waterloo Road approximately 300m north-east of the study site. Two sherds of mid to late Iron Age pottery were recovered from pits identified in Lambeth Palace North Garden, c.400m to the south-west of the study site.
- 5.10 Lambeth Marsh Road (later Upper and Lower Marsh), being on higher ground, may have followed the alignment of a former Roman road leading to the river crossing at Westminster although there is no archaeological evidence to support this.
- 5.11 Excavations at Finck Street c. 200m to the south-west of the site, revealed Roman occupation on a gravel island. A possible boundary ditch was recorded at Lower Marsh, c.100m to the south-west of the study site. A Roman water pipe was found during investigations approximately 400m south-east of the study site.
- 5.12 A possible Roman surface was identified at Archbishop's Park, c. 400m to the south-west of the study site. Further Roman remains were identified within Lambeth Palace gardens, c. 400m to the south west of the study site, including a possible link Road between Watling Street and a River Thames crossing, pits, wells, ditches and inhumations.
- 5.13 A Roman bone hairpin was recovered from Westminster Bridge Road, c. 175m to the south-west of the study site. Residual Roman finds were also recovered from Westminster Bridge Road, c. 200m to the south-west of the study site.

- 5.14 If Lower Marsh is considered to once have followed the alignment of an earlier Roman road, then evidence of Roman roadside activity at the site cannot be ruled out. Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for the Roman period can probably be defined as moderate.
- 5.15 The focus of Saxon activity within the study area is to the west of the site towards the River Thames. A pit containing Late Saxon pottery was identified in Archbishop Park c. 400m to the south-west of the study site. A further pit containing late Saxon to medieval pottery was recorded in Lambeth Palace Gardens c. 550m to the south-west of the study site.
- 5.16 During the medieval period the site lay within the North Lambeth Marsh. The first reference to the marsh dates to the early 14th century when the first attempts to reclaim the marsh took place, however the area was regularly flooded until the Post-Medieval period and there was little development prior to 17th century.
- 5.17 Lambeth Marsh Road is first mentioned in records dating to 1347 as a road leading to the Thames at the Stangate Ferry. A small linear settlement developed along the raised road. Several medieval pits were recorded during excavations at Lower Marsh approximately 100m south-west of the study. These pits most likely represent backland activity to the houses that would have fronted onto Lower Marsh.
- 5.18 By the late medieval period the marshland was being utilised as pasture, although excavations at 126-162 Westminster Bridge Road and at Upper Marsh identified medieval cultivation soils.
- 5.19 Overall the archaeological potential for evidence of activity dating to the medieval period can be defined as moderate, with evidence of agricultural activity more likely to be represented.
- 5.20 By the late 17th century the site lay within the small settlement at Lambeth Marsh comprising buildings fronting onto the main thoroughfare. Excavations at Lower Marsh approximately 100m south-east of the study site recorded the brick foundations of a large 16th/17th century house.
- 5.21 Rocque's Map of 1747 and 1766 record the site as comprising agricultural/horticultural land within the village of Lambeth Marsh and there was little change by the late 18th/early 19th century.
- 5.22 By the late 19th century significant development had taken place on Lambeth Marsh following improvements in drainage. In 1872 the site comprised three shops fronting onto Lower Marsh (22-25 Lower Marsh).
- 5.23 Excavations at 20 Lower Marsh, directly west of the study site, recorded a 19th century bread oven on the site of a known bakery. By the 1890s, 24 Lower Marsh had been redeveloped. There was no change by the early 20th century.
- 5.24 Between 1890 and 1937 22 Lower Marsh was demolished and cleared. The site was hit by some minor blast damage from bombing during the Second World War and by the 1950s 23 and 25 Lower Marsh were extended and 22 Lower Marsh had been rebuilt with garages to the rear extending westwards out of the site boundary.
- 5.25 The archaeological potential of the study site for the Post-Medieval period is considered to be moderate with evidence of cultivation more likely to be represented.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 All archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017), using guidelines issued by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), English Heritage (EH, now Historic England) the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and PCA's Fieldwork Operations Manual (GLAAS 2017; EH 2008, 2009; IFA 2014; Taylor 2009).
- 6.2 The evaluation consisted of the hand excavation of three trenches (Figure 2). Trench 1 measured 1m x 1m, Trench 2 was 2m x 2m, and Trench 3 was 1m x 1m.
- 6.3 Due to safety restrictions, where necessary excavation was stopped at 1.2m BGL, as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 6.4 Sondages were used to access deposits deeper than 1.2m BGL. These were possible to a depth of around 1.85m BGL (2.00m OD)
- 6.5 In Trench 1 brickwork representing a pair of convex north-west – south-east aligned culverts were encountered at around 0.50m BGL and continued to a depth of around 1m BGL (3.32m OD) at which point further excavation was not possible without dismantling the channels. Trench 2 was dug to a depth of 1.20m BGL and then a sondage was dug in the centre of the trench to attempt to reach the natural ground.
- 6.6 Trenches were located by the client in advance, away from the basement edges and load bearing internal and party walls.
- 6.7 Levels were obtained by traversing in from a TBM (4.30m OD – can be seen in Figure 1, Trench Locations) at the centre of the intersection of Lower Marsh, Frazier Street, and Launcelot Street.
- 6.8 All archaeological interventions were hand cleaned before being hand-planned at a scale of 1:20. Sections were drawn at 1:10. The deposits were recorded on pro-forma context sheets and a full digital photographic record was compiled.
- 6.9 The completed site archive, comprising written and photographic records, will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) under the site code LRM18

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Trench 1 (Figures 3 and 4)

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.3 The geological horizon was reached at a depth of 2.99m OD in Trench 1. At this depth natural sands and gravels were visible.

7.4 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

7.4.1 Linear convex brick structures [103] and [104] were seen in Trench 1 at a depth of 3.98 OD at their highest and 3.32m OD at their lowest point and can be assumed to continue deeper though further excavation was not possible. These structures were likely to comprise culverts, dating to the post-medieval period. Wall [101] was keyed in to structures [103] and [104] and was recorded at its highest point at 3.98m OD and 3.32m OD at its lowest point and continued deeper.

7.5 Phase 3: Late Post-Medieval

7.5.1 Layers [111] and [105] sealed wall [101] and [103/104] respectively. Layer [100] was a mid greyish brown sandy silt seen in Trench 1 at a height of 3.98m OD and continued to a depth of 3.32m OD at which point it further excavation become impossible.

7.5.2 Layer [105] was also a mid greyish brown sandy silt and was recorded at 3.98m OD and continued to a depth of 3.32m OD. Finds from layer [105] dated in general to the late 19th century (see Appendices 3-6).

7.6 Phase 4: Modern

7.6.1 In Trench 1 a layer [+] of brick rubble and other building materials was recorded at a height of 4.19m OD and was capped by paving slabs and finally, forming the current ground surface, a layer of poured concrete around 150mm thick was encountered.

7.7 Trench 2 (Figures 3 and 4)

7.8 Phase 1: Natural

7.9 In Trench 2 excavation was carried out (in a sondage) to a depth of 1.74m BGL (2.56m OD) at which height natural gravels were visible and an alluvial deposit was seen in situ in a portion of the trench.

7.10 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

7.10.1 The earliest encountered archaeological deposit in Trench 2 was layer [110], a dark greyish-brown, sandy silt layer which was recorded at a height of 2.74m OD and was 0.18m thick, sealing the natural at 2.56m OD. Layer [110] contained clay pipe stem and some CBM fragments. The clay pipe was given a spot date of c. 1730–1910. Full dimensions of this layer were undetermined as it was accessed only through a narrow (100mm x 100mm) hand-dug sondage in the centre of the trench.

7.10.2 Above layer [110] was layer [109] which was a light whitish-yellow sand of moderately firm compaction. This layer was recorded at a height of 2.75m OD and was 10mm thick. This was also accessed through the sondage mentioned above, thus full dimensions were not able to be obtained. Layer [109] may have been a possible floor surface.

7.10.3 Sealing layer [109] was layer [108] which was a mid greyish-brown sandy silt, 120mm thick and recorded at a height of 2.87m OD.

7.10.4 Above layer [108] was layer [107] which was a mid brownish-yellow sand, probably a mortar, firm in compaction and around 10mm in thickness.

7.10.5 Phase 3: Late Post-Medieval

7.10.6 Layer [106] was a mid greyish-brown sandy silt, around 1.80m thick in places and recorded at its highest point at 4.18m OD. Layer [106] contained frequent pieces of CBM, frequent clay pipe stem, occasional clay pipe bowls, frequent ceramic sherds, frequent slate tile fragments,

frequent bricks, and occasional glass fragments. Together, the group date of the finds was late 19th century (see Appendices 3-6).

7.10.7 Phase 4: Modern

7.10.8 In Trench 2 a modern drain with associated pipes (see Plate 4) was seen cut into Layer [106] from a height of 4.17m OD. A layer of rubble backfill was seen from a height of 4.30m OD and was around 200mm thick.

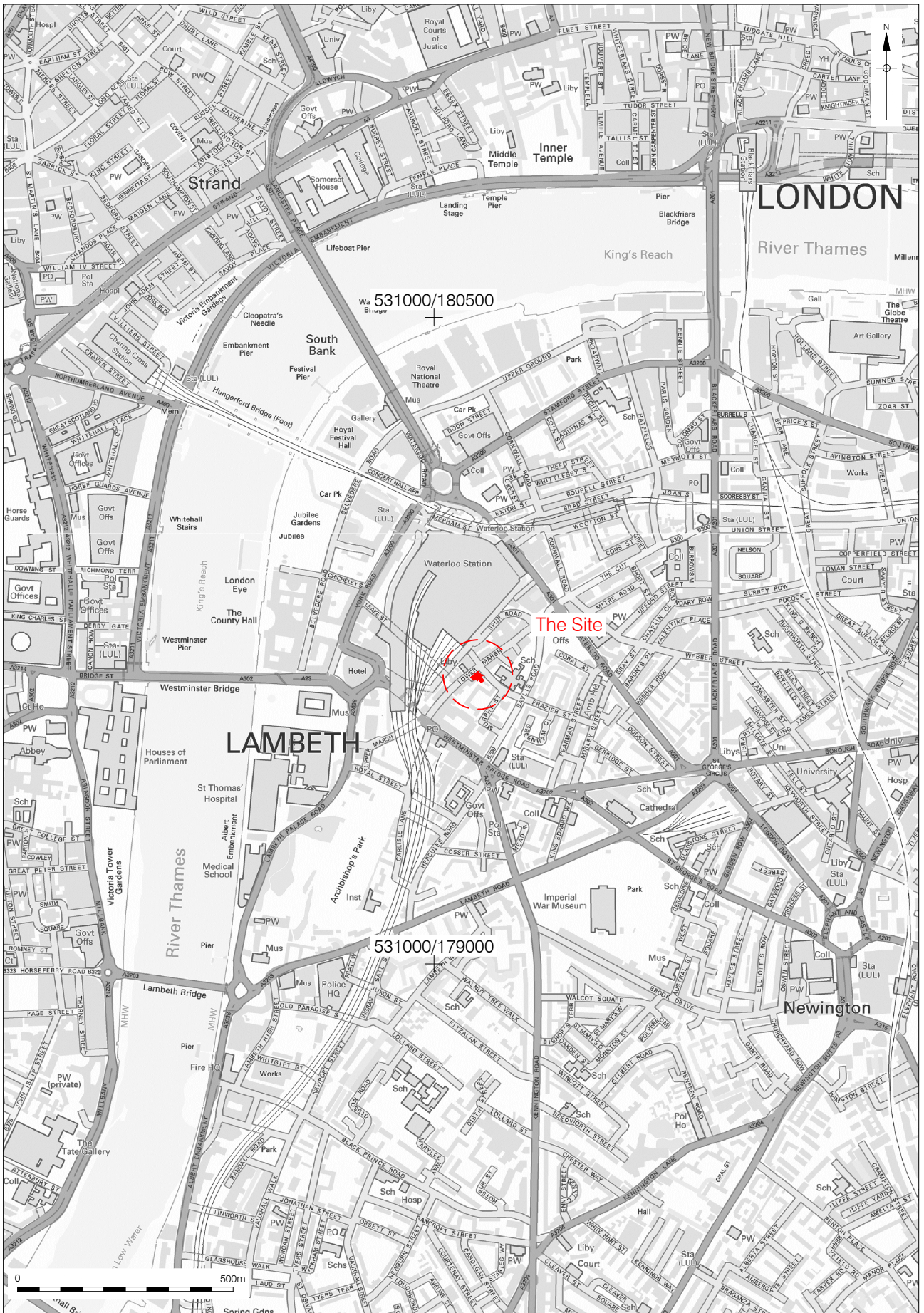
7.11 Trench 3 (Figures 3 and 4)

7.12 Phase 3: Late Post-Medieval

7.12.1 The natural ground was not reached in Trench 3 as the majority of the trench was filled by a post-medieval well. The construction cut [113] of the well was seen at a height of 3.36m OD. Well [111] filled construction cut [113] at a height of 3.36m OD and was 1.02m in diameter, covering the entire width and breadth of the trench. Fill [112] was a mid greyish brown sandy silt, and contained multiple clay pipe stems, tile and brick on the surface of the deposit and was contained within Well [111].

7.12.2 Phase 4: Modern

7.12.3 Sealing the well was a thin layer (100mm thick) of building rubble.

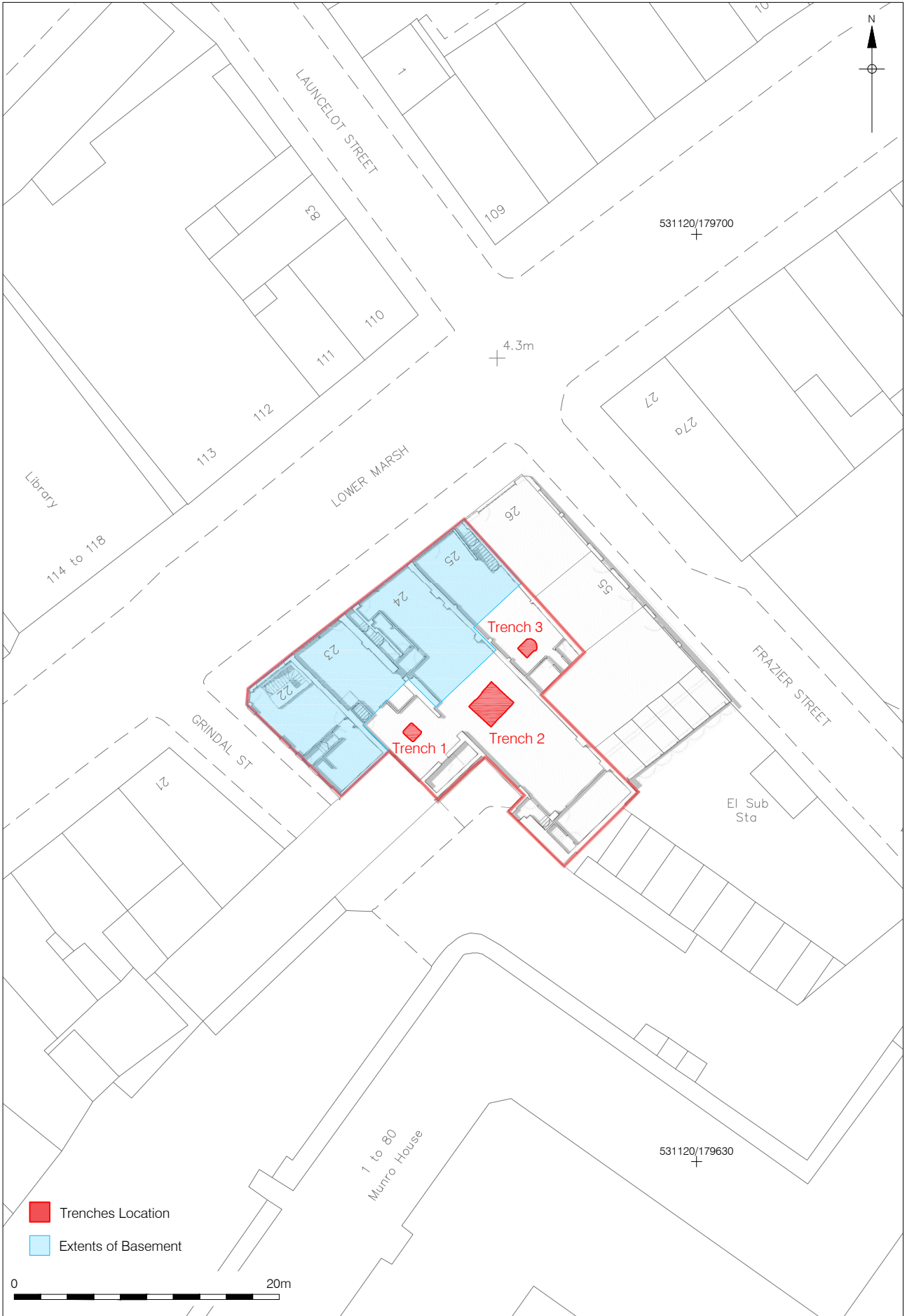


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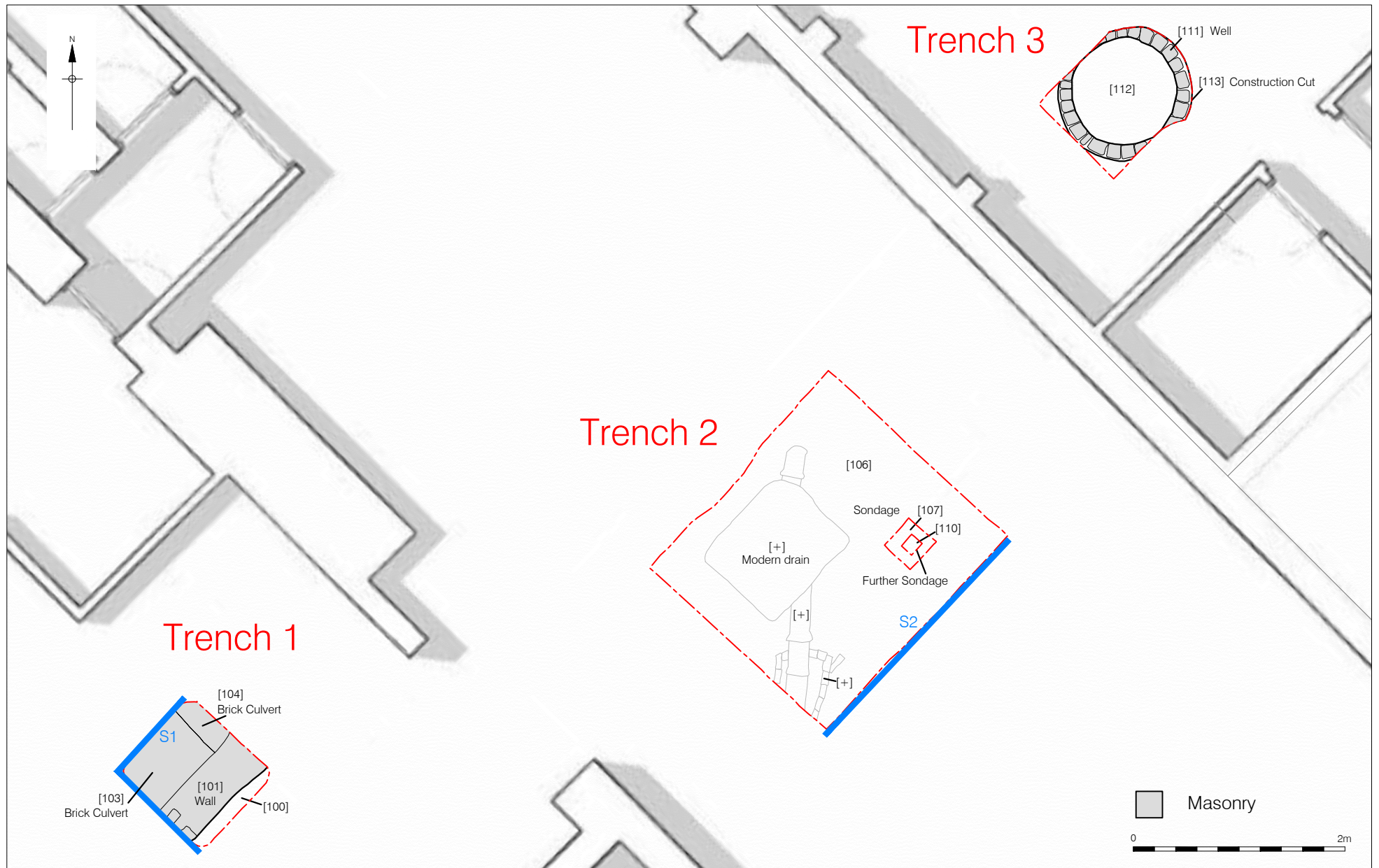
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Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500 at A4



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 Ground Floor Plan based on drawing no. 1001 supplied by Kyson
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Figure 1
 Proposed Trench Location
 overlain onto Ground Floor Plan
 1:400 at A4



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 Ground Floor Plan based on drawing no. 1001 supplied by Kyson
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 02/02/18 AT

Figure 3
 Plan of Trenches
 overlain onto Ground Floor Plan
 1:50 at A4

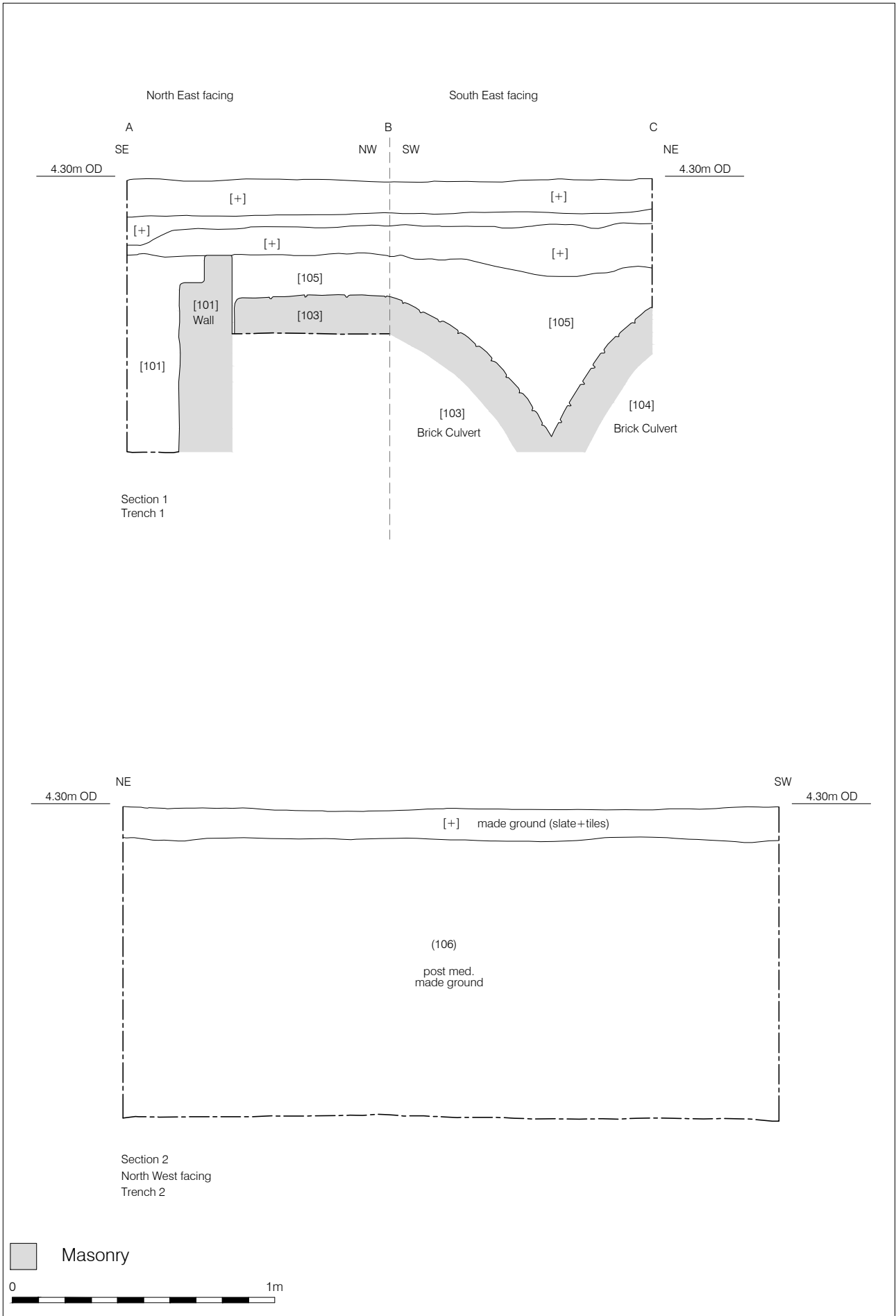




Plate 1 - Trench 1 - looking north, culverts [103] and [104] with wall [101] in the foreground



Plate 2 - Trench 2 - looking north-east, showing post-medieval layer [106], later modern intrusions including a modern drain and drain cover and, to the right of centre, a small sondage.



Plate 2 - Trench 2 - Looking south-west, showing initial sondage (c.0.30m x c.0.30m) and further sondage (c.0.10m x c.0.10m)



Plate 3 – Trench 3 - Looking south-east, showing late-medieval well [111], 1m diameter, extending across the width and breadth of Trench 3

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The results of this evaluation have enabled the research questions that were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2017) to be addressed:

- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.

8.1.1 Natural gravel was reached in Trench 1 at a level of 2.99m OD and in Trench 2 at a level of 2.56m OD. Gravel was not reached in Trench 3. This suggests a slightly sloping topography across the site, although the trenches were relatively close together, so little can be inferred for the wider topography of the area. Some evidence of alluvium was present in Trench 2, although as it was located in a small sondage, further information on this alluvium was not available.

- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

8.1.2 The evaluation found extensive evidence of late post-medieval activity on the site in the form of a well, and a modern drain. Two post-medieval culverts were also identified, these could potentially be of 17th-19th century date. Given that a small amount of alluvium was present in Trench 2, it is probable that the site underwent ground raising and consolidation in the post-medieval period, rather than horizontal truncation and was then used as back yards in the 18th and 19th century, as suggested by the historic maps. The evaluation showed that the cellars located along the frontage of the buildings have truncated the full archaeological sequence as they are c. 2m in depth.

- To establish particularly if there was any evidence of medieval or prehistoric activity on site

8.1.3 There was no evidence for medieval or prehistoric activity on the site, although the investigations were limited by the thickness of the post-medieval made ground, which made accessing earlier deposits difficult within the constraints of the site.

- To establish whether the site once lay on a gravel eyot

8.1.4 Although gravel was reached in two of the trenches, it is not possible to establish if this gravel represented an eyot.

- To determine if there was any evidence for Lower Marsh being a Roman road

8.1.5 There was no evidence for any Roman activity on or near the site, although the trenches had to be sited away from the Lower Marsh frontage due to the presence of cellars.

8.2 Conclusions

8.2.1 The evaluation found a number of consolidation and ground raising layers of 18th/19th century date in Trenches 1 and 2. Later back yard features such as drains and wells had been cut through these consolidation layers. It is possible that earlier archaeological remains may survive below the ground raising episodes, as there was a little evidence for the former marsh and gravel below, suggesting the site had not been truncated in the post-medieval period. However it was not possible to fully evaluate the earlier use of the site due to size and depth constraints on the trenches as they were carried out within a standing building.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank MStay London Hotel Group for commissioning the work and Joanna Taylor of Historic England for monitoring it on behalf of the London Borough of Lambeth.
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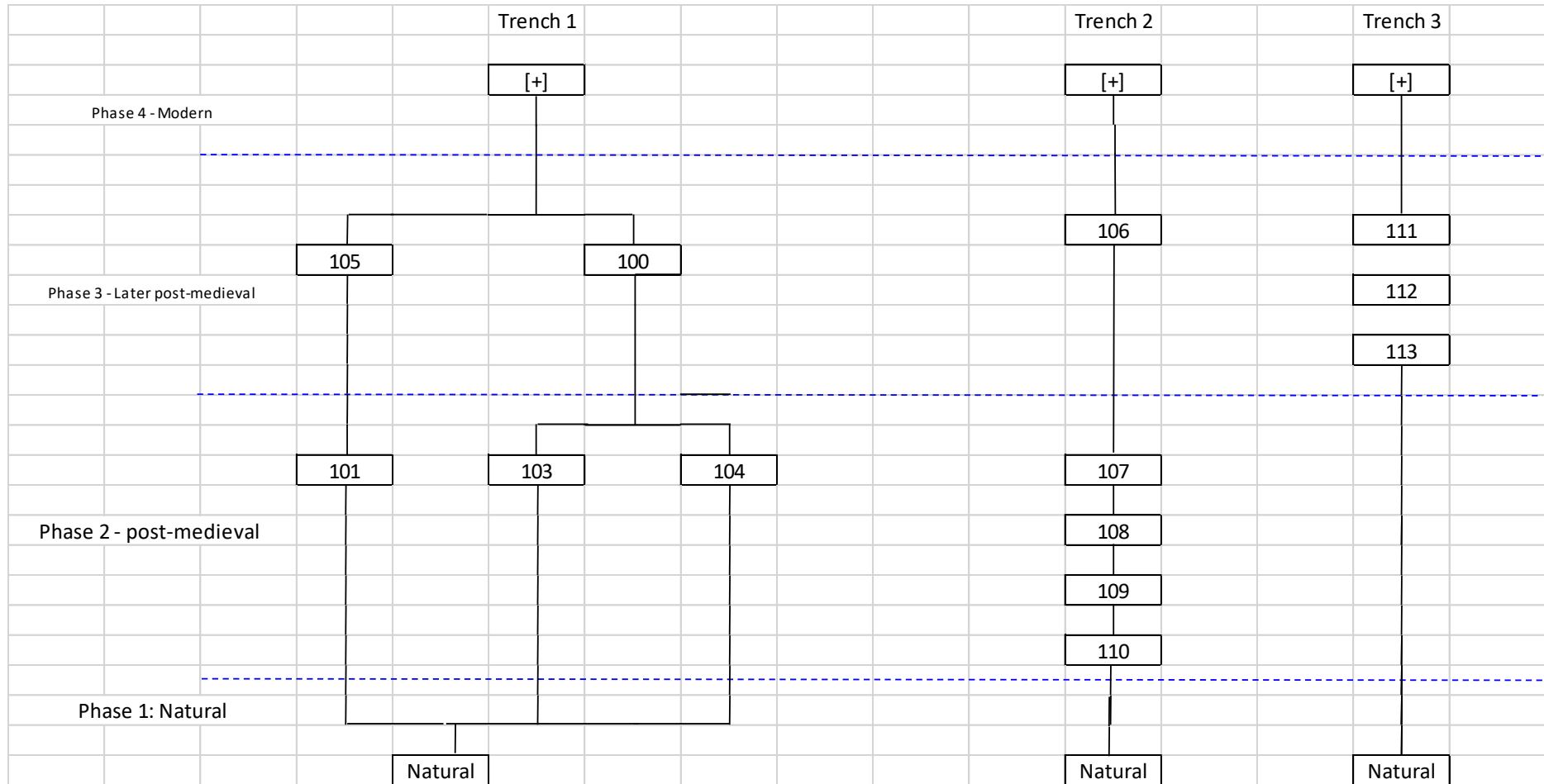
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Index	Context Type	Fill of	Area	Interpretation	Context length	Context width	Context thickness/depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
100	Layer	-	Trench 1	Made ground	>1.02	>0.15	>0.66	3.98	3.32
101	Masonry	-	Trench 1	Wall	>1.02	0.45	>0.75	3.98	3.29
102	VOID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
103	Masonry	-	Trench 1	Sewer	>0.55	>0.65	>0.56	3.88	3.32
104	Masonry	-	Trench 1	Sewer	>0.55	>0.45	>0.57	3.89	3.32
105	Layer	-	Trench 1	Levelling layer	>1.02	>0.60	0.65	3.98	3.32
106	Layer	-	Trench 2	Made ground	>2.00	>2.20	1.29	4.18	2.89
107	Layer	-	Trench 2	Mortar surface	>0.30	>0.30	0.01	2.89	2.88
108	Layer	-	Trench 2	Levelling layer	0.12	>0.30	>0.30	2.87	2.75
109	Layer	-	Trench 2	Surface	0.01	>0.30	>0.30	2.75	2.74
110	Layer	-	Trench 2	Levelling layer	>0.1	>0.1	>0.18	2.74	2.56
111	Masonry	113	Trench 3	Well	0.98	0.98	-	3.36	-
112	Layer	113	Trench 3	Fill of well	0.85	0.85	-	3.42	-
113	Cut	-	Trench 3	Construction cut	0.99	0.99	-	3.36	-

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: CBM Report

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS FROM 22-25 LOWER MARSH, LONDON BOROUGH OF LAMBETH SE1 7RG

Amparo Valcarcel PCA
LRM18

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
105	2276;2279; 2280	Post medieval peg and pan tiles; drain pipe	4	1480	1900	1700	1950	1700-1850	No mortar
106	3032	Post great fire brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900	1666-1900

Review

The building material assemblage (5 fragments, 0.66 kg) reflects the later post medieval development of this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest.

Recommendations

The value of this small assemblage lies in dating features from between the late 18th and late 19th century. No further work recommended.

APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett PCA

The glass assemblage consists of two fragments (57g), representing two vessels or items and both were recovered from the same deposit: context [106]. The first item consists of a moulded, clear soda glass, squat octagonal-section ink bottle and the vessel is almost intact except for damage to the beaded rim and the short cylindrical neck. The ink bottle has a rounded shoulder and the base is recessed with a convex underside. The item is also aquamarine coloured around the base and where the walls are thicker. An internal black ink deposit survives on the interior of the vessel base. The dimensions of the bottle are 58mm tall, has a rim diameter of 17mm and the base measures 44mm x 44mm and weighs 54g. The item dates to the mid-late 19th century or possibly a little later. The second glass fragment (3g) is the latest datable item found in context [106] and consists of a flat shard with a rounded straight edge and it is made in opaque white glass, sometimes called milk glass and dates from c. 1870. The form of the item is unknown.

The glass assemblage is of no significance and the glass types and forms are frequently recovered from archaeological excavations in the Greater London area. Additionally, as the glass occurs in such a small quantity then it has very little meaning. The only potential of the glass is to date the context it was recovered from. It is recommended that no further work is undertaken on the glass assemblage, which can be discarded, although a photograph of the items would be useful for the archive.

APPENDIX 5: POST ROMAN POTTERY

Chris Jarrett PCA

INTRODUCTION

The archaeological work produced a total of 22 sherds of pottery, representing 15 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 1.661kg, of which none are unstratified. The pottery was found in two contexts and dates solely to the post-medieval period and more specifically the 19th century, perhaps even the early 20th century. The assemblage consists of sherd material, except for three vessels with a complete profile. Most of the forms in the assemblage were identifiable. The material is in a very good condition, indicating that it was deposited soon after breakage and discard. The pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight and was classified according to the Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA 2014). The assemblage is discussed by context as an index.

POTTERY INDEX

Context [105], spot date: mid-late 19th century

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 60g, form: flower pot. Base

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 215g, form: sugar loaf mould. Rim sherd, simple, flat topped, smoothed internal surface and without white slip

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 6 sherds, 2 ENV, 120g, form: dinner plate. Complete profile, foot rings, includes the possible Albion design

Yellow ware (YELL), 1820–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g, form: unidentified. Base sherd

Total: 11 sherds, 11 ENV, 398g

Context [106], spot date: 1870–1900+

English brown salt-glazed stoneware (ENGS), 1700–1900, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 335g, form: cylindrical bottle. Base, lathed on the carination. Wall sherd and start of the base

Pearlware (PEAR), 1770–1840, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 119g, form: medium rounded bowl. Base with a foot ring. ?refined whiteware with a blue glaze

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), 1580–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 29g, form: flower pot. Body sherd

Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 239g, form: medium cylindrical jar. Complete profile, preserve-type jar, external incised line just below the rim, concave base

Refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 89g, form: deep dish. Rim wall carination, thick walled, large vessel

Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration (REFW PNTD), 1805–1900, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 380g, form: chamber pot. Rim and upper body. Everted simple rim, short concave neck, rounded body with a band of poorly moulded leaf decoration, covered in a broad pink band. Under-glaze silver/dark grey or gilt lines found on the rim or sandwiching the pink band. A robust vessel, c. 1870+

Refined white earthenware with slip decoration (REFW SLIP), 1805–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 17g, form: medium carinated bowl. Wall sherd, a broad blue band above three blue lines. ?Cornish-type ware or its precursor

Refined white earthenware with cut-out sponged decoration (REFW SPON1), 1830–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 21g, form: saucer. Complete profile, recessed base. Three internal green lines occur around the rim, the break of the wall profile and around the base. The sponge decoration consists of a red loop and three leaves in a diamond formation design that repeats around the wall

Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (TPW), 1780–1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 34g, form: dessert plate. Rim sherd, wild rose border

Total: 11 sherds, 10 MNV, 1.263kg

Significance and potential of the assemblage and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has little significance at a local level as it consists of small groups of pottery without much meaning and as types that are frequently recorded archaeologically in the Greater London area. The occurrence of the sugar moulds (context [105]) should be viewed as an anomaly and these probably originated from an offsite source, such as a local Lambeth sugar house. The only potential of the pottery is to date the features it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage and as the pottery has been fully recorded, then it can be discarded, although a record photograph of the pottery, photographed as a group per context, would be useful for the archive.

Reference

MOLA, 2014. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. Accessed October 24th, 2016. <<http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes>>.

APPENDIX 6: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

Chris Jarrett PCA

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site, consisting of seven fragments, of which none are unstratified. All of the fragments are in a good condition, indicating fairly rapid deposition after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in two contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. The clay tobacco pipes were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The assemblage consists of one bowl and six stems. The bowl shape dates to between c. 1840–1910 and was smoked. The stems are broadly dated according to their thickness and more pertinently the size of the bore. The assemblage is presented as an index.

index

Context [105], spot date: c.1730–1910

X2 stems: x1 medium-thin thickness with a fine sized bore, x1 thin with a wide sized bore

Context [106], spot date: 1840–1910

X1 AO30 bowl, without a heel or spur, 1840–1910, with moulded scale decoration and fine leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl. Most of the bowl is missing

X2 stems, both of a thin thickness with fine sized bores

Context [110], spot date: c. 1730–1910

X2 stems, both thin with fine sized bores

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has no significance at a local level as it consists of fragmentary material without much meaning and the bowl type is a frequent occurrence on London archaeological sites. The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the contexts they were recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, which can be photographed for the archive and then discarded.

Reference

Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

APPENDIX 7: OASIS REPORT

OASIS ID: preconst1-307137

Project details

Project name 22-25 Lower Marsh

Short description of the project

This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation that was undertaken at 22-25 Lower Marsh, London Borough of Lambeth, SE1 7RG between 15th and 18th January 2018. Three hand dug trenches were carried out inside three of the standing buildings. The trenches were carried out at the rear of the buildings, away from the cellars located along the frontage of Lower Marsh. The evaluation established that the natural ground was likely to have been raised in the later post-medieval period. Some evidence for the former marsh and natural gravel was found. Cut into the ground raising layers were features associated with the use of the buildings shown on the historic maps from the 18th and 19th century. These features included wells, culverts and walls. No evidence for archaeological features predating the later post-medieval period was found the site, although access to the lower layers was restricted by site constraints.

Project dates Start: 15-01-2018 End: 18-01-2018

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes LRM18 – Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type WELL Post Medieval

Monument type CULVERT Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER LONDON LAMBETH LAMBETH 22-25 Lower Marsh

Postcode SE1 7RG

Study area 226 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 31101 79668 51.500226598939 -0.111014777955 51 30 00 N 000 06 39 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 2.56m Max: 2.99m

PCA report number: R13164

Project creators

Name of Organisation PCA

Project brief originator Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service

Project design originator Helen Hawkins

Project director/manager Helen Hawkins

Project supervisor Tom Brook

Type of sponsor/funding body Private Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body MStay Hotels

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Archive ID LRM18

Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Glass"

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID LRM18

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID LRM18

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Brook, T.

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